

Advertisements accepted for insertion at the rate of \$10.00 per line for the first week, and \$7.50 for each subsequent week. Advertisements for one year at a discount of 25 per cent. All advertisements must be paid for in advance.

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO.
No. 10, STATE STREET, BOSTON.

V. B. ADAMS,
TABERNACLE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

My Mother.

When I was a young man, working at my trade, I met a young woman, who was a sister of my mother's.

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Our Candidate, Our Duty.

The Franchise of Free Men in a Slave Land.

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school-house of the United States. The location is a most desirable one, and no pains have been spared to render it in every way convenient and pleasant.

I have spent a portion of my time since I have been here in the beautiful rooms of the Mercantile Library Association. Few places in the United States afford a better selection of either books or newspapers than may be found there.

I am told that the whole number of churches and religious institutions in the city exceed one hundred, of these about thirty-five per cent are Roman Catholic.

Travelers cannot fail to be delighted with the aspect of nature and art presented by the environs of Cincinnati. The graceful curves of the surrounding hills, and the gentle windings of the Ohio, have supplied the elements of great natural beauty and scenery. The city of the river will scarcely do justice to itself, who does not take an opportunity to ride over the hills and through the villages which surround the plain of the city.

The weather is very fine for this season of the year, and business of all kinds brisk. Upon the whole our stay here has been very pleasant, and to-morrow we shall reluctantly turn our backs upon the Queen City and launch by railroad up the valley of the Miami River to Columbus.

L. HALL.
For the Portland Inquirer.

Some of the Facts.
The Mirror has been made a great deal of use of by the Congregationalist, prominently in self-defense.

A single recent number has as many changes as one of Col's reviewers. It is almost amazing to see how ardently it manages to get persecuted and the sympathy thereby drawn into the cause and a friend of peace while dealing with deadly threats. Only some men will find out at length that the only way of peace with the Mirror is submission—at any rate they must not say "progressive."

I am one of those who thought well of encouraging the discussion of the Congregationalist in our State. I think the interests of the denomination demand something of the kind, if there were no other reason.

It has long been understood on all hands, that there was a growing dissatisfaction with the Mirror. But I apprehended it has not been so well understood that the cause of objection were the general impression I suppose, to be that it was not quite up to the standard of other Abolitionists in its opposition to slavery—and not quite up to the mark of some radicals, if not fanatical temperance men.

Now, so far as I am concerned, it is not improved by the objection, but it is improved upon to state my objections, it would be essentially as follows:

1. I would premise that much that it has said against the extravagances of reformers has met my cordial approval—except that it has not been in its own hands to make its criticisms judicious against men so sound as any other.

It has been thought by some that its sympathies were Presbyterian rather than Congregational—but I have not been much troubled on this score. Some have questioned its candor and sincerity. I have no doubt it has been wrong in its desire to put down, and keep down certain men and measures, but my first objection is to its want of candor, and its failure to the very verge of exaggeration, except in its case of the "progressives," in which it has shown a hearty good will, and some "radical" tendencies.

2. As a matter of taste I have not been much in sympathy in its policy. There is at least been an abundant and, apparently, cheerful obedience to the precept "Let another praise thee." If the Mirror is pleased with its own account it shows a weakness. If it is very desirous to influence its readers it is not very honorable to them.

3. It has long felt that its attitude towards slavery, an admitted evil, was in the main apologetic, calculated to keep all quiet; and this with its well known hostility, not only to Garrison but to every emancipationist-slavery measure, has given it a pro-slavery reputation very injurious to the interests of the denomination.

4. There has seemed to be a disposition to frighten Christians from any practical anti-slavery efforts by leaving it to be inferred from its juxtaposition of articles, and insinuations, that all such movements lead to infidelity. And this has been to give the impression to a large portion of its readers; and not a few of us have suffered very much in time past by the suspicion that have been excited.

5. It is not more than a year or two, since a man of my acquaintance a reader of the Mirror, affirmed that at that time he supposed that the anti-slavery work of this State were Garrisonian. And many have seemed to feel that though the Mirror was their mind—their conscience was not attracted by that and something very like the Liberator.

6. I have an objection to its position on the temperance question partly because it is equivocal. But more because its influence is against the Maine Law; but whether its dislike is to the law, or to Mr. Dow or both I am not able to say. But it is a serious objection in my mind to its position on a paper, that it secures the sympathy of the editors rather than of the friends of temperance.

7. Another objection, in my mind to the Mirror is that its sympathies in reference to the question of the day—and so uniformly on the side of I will not say of power or oppression, but on the other side from where I find my sympathies.

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Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY MARCH 31, 1853.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1856,
JOHN P. HALE
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EZEKIEL HOLMES.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.
FOR MAYOR,
SAMUEL FESSENDEN.

WARD 1.
DANIEL M. THURSTON, *Albion.*
JOHN W. THOMAS, *Common Council.*
JOSEPH P. FESSENDEN, *Common Council.*

WARD 2.
SIMON HERRIS, *Albion.*
BENJAMIN PRATT, *Common Council.*
THOS. W. STACKPOLE, *Common Council.*

WARD 3.
JOHN LYNCH, *Albion.*
EDWARD FAIRBANKS, *Common Council.*
THOS. H. TALBOT, *Common Council.*

WARD 4.
J. C. WOODMAN, *Albion.*
JOHN G. HAYES, *Common Council.*
JACOB FEARNS, *Common Council.*
DANIEL FISH, *Common Council.*

WARD 5.
JOHN H. COOK, *Albion.*
SARGENT SHAW, *Common Council.*
WM. H. ROBINSON, *Common Council.*
WORTHY C. BARNES, *Common Council.*

WARD 6.
JAMES APPLETON, *Albion.*
EDWARD P. HANKE, *Common Council.*
NATH'L REDDEN, *Common Council.*

WARD 7.
WILLIAM A. HYDE, *Albion.*
SAMUEL THURSTON, *Common Council.*
DANIEL MORRISON, *Common Council.*

Strange Developments.
In the Mirror of the 10th is an article which requires a notice from us, both for personal and public reasons. As a specimen of imbecile jealousy and bitter spite, it is not only the worst I have seen in any paper, but it is also the worst I have seen in any paper.

The chief aim is against Mr. Dow, at the time when the nomination of that gentleman for Mayor is again raised by some of his friends. More than five lines are interspersed this year, of green-eyed imaginings. The editor of that paper evidently hates Mr. Dow. Generally found across the path of popular reform, old and restless, and in the same community, he "could not speak personally" of Mr. Dow, especially after he stopped the Mirror for its hostility to the causes of temperance and anti-slavery. But to this article.

First, "by authority." This phrase Mr. Dow charged with having originated offensively, because the Mirror publishes the laws. All wrong. It's true that sin and full charge Mr. Dow. It's first said, it's quoted the Mirror's opinion, and it had become verumbral before he quoted it. The Mirror goes into an explanation of that advertising which is too long to be overlooked. It is a moral, which is too long to be overlooked. It is a moral, which is too long to be overlooked.

What were they? A mystery here; and it took much "guessing" to conclude here was nothing "guilty" in it. Why not let the "rest of mankind" have a squint at the "condition?"

But to make all plain—all clear as mud, he publishes—Mr. Webster's letter containing the conditions—no, but a part of his own letter of acceptance—in which he says, "I see nothing in the conditions which you have stated which require a departure from my course as a professed Christian editor." He then mounts his pedestal and demands for himself the "portent of one who?"

Well, what, that's very fine—very grand;—but that letter of Mr. Webster's—where's that letter—the only one worth a whit in the state of Mr. Shakespeare's, now, and let us have Mr. Webster's letter, the rest of your correspondence and all.

But do we not catch a certain ray of light when he says to Mr. W., "I have always allowed a large liberty of discussion in my paper, and even my own opinions to be questioned and criticised with no stinted measure of severity? The Fugitive Slave Law," and subjects the Mirror to the same treatment, the respect for like others. That is, editorially, the Mirror would as usual doubtless be quite satisfactory, a little indulgence must be allowed to his correspondence. For then he begs leniency! Is there not a clue to those "conditions?" Were they not the support of the compromises of the administration, including the scandalous "portent of one who?"

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Mr. Dow was selected as a competent, willing instrument. And his paper's character was already known. The keenest critics could see nothing "guilty" in it. Why not let the "rest of mankind" have a squint at the "condition?"

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But do we not catch a certain ray of light when he says to Mr. W., "I have always allowed a large liberty of discussion in my paper, and even my own opinions to be questioned and criticised with no stinted measure of severity? The Fugitive Slave Law," and subjects the Mirror to the same treatment, the respect for like others. That is, editorially, the Mirror would as usual doubtless be quite satisfactory, a little indulgence must be allowed to his correspondence. For then he begs leniency! Is there not a clue to those "conditions?" Were they not the support of the compromises of the administration, including the scandalous "portent of one who?"

What were they? A mystery here; and it took much "guessing" to conclude here was nothing "guilty" in it. Why not let the "rest of mankind" have a squint at the "condition?"

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The Whig Mass Meeting.

For the nomination of Mayor came off at City Hall, last Friday evening. There was a dense crowd; seats, stove and chairs were used for the seating of the thousands who were present. The Whigs were in the majority, and they were victorious. There is no more to be said of this meeting.

It became an interesting question in the Hall and looking round, *What is the Whig Party?* It is a question which is asked by many who are not Whigs. They say, *What is the Whig Party?* It is a question which is asked by many who are not Whigs.

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